Annual Report
of AIML for
1931

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

PREPARED BY

Mohamad Yakub

Kt., M. L. A.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

AT THE

Twenty second Annual Session of the League

HELD AT DELHI.

The Jayyed Electric Press Delhi.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT.

For the Year 1931.

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND GENTLEMEN,

In February 1930 when I was called upon to hold the temporary charge of the Secretaryship of the All India Muslim League little did I expect that I will have to stear the boat of the League in a stormy weather, for more than a few months. But no other member of our organisation could be persuaded to handle the rudder and in March last the Council meeting of the League again entrusted me to hold the office of the Secretary at a most difficult and momentous time in the history of our community.

آسمان بار امانت نه توانست کشید   قرعه فال بنام من دیوانه زدند

I confess that during this period the League was not able to perform its functions as efficiently as the importance of the situation required but the conditions in which we were placed were extremely difficult and discouraging.

Mr. Jinnah's decision to leave the country, which necessarily swerved his long connection with the League, was a very severe blow to the institution. Mr. M. A. Jinnah had been the life and the moving spirit of the League for many years and the success of the institution during the last 9 years, was due to his earnestness, devotion and statesmanship. The Mussalmans of India in general and the All India Muslim League in particular can hardly repay the debt of

gratitude which we owe to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, for establishing the political status of the Mussalmans in this country. Mr. Jinnah's absence from India at this critical juncture is a matter of great concern and disappointment but it must be a source of great satisfaction to us that he is now fighting our battle on the main front and is defending the Muslim cause in England where the future destiny of our country is in the process of formation. I hope and trust that Mr. Jinnah will again return to India, with laurels, to resume the leadership of the Indian Mussalmans which he fully deserves.

Mr. Jinnah's mantle has fallen on equally strong and stalwart shoulders of another veteran of our community, the Hon. K. B. Mian Sir Mohammad Shafi, who has established his fame as a great politician and statesman as well as a sound exponent of the Muslim cause at the Round Table Conference. But on account of his multifarious public engagements Sir Mohammad Shafi has not yet been able to devote sufficient time and attention to the All India Muslim League and now that he has been called upon, for a second time, to hold the exalted position of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for a short time, we are, temporarily, deprived of his guidance. However I hope and trust that Mian Sir Mohammad Shafi will soon take his position at the helm of the All India Muslim League with full devotion and attention which the institution demands.

This year the All India Muslim League sustained an irrepairable loss in the demise of the late Maulana Mohammad Ali and the late Mahrajah Sir Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur of Mahmoodabad. Both of these distinguished leaders of our community were the foundation

members of the League, to whose sound wisdom and devotion the League owes its existence. Both of our departed friends were the ex-presidents of the League and the unbounded generosity of the Maharajah Mahmoodabad was the main source of the League's nourishment in its early days. May God Almighty give eternal peace and rest to their souls!

The financial position of the League has been a source of great trouble and anxiety for some years. We are often accused of not showing as much activity as the political situation in the country requires, but unfortunately it is never realised that without financial help and support no institution can ever flourish and perform its functions. We have tried our best to remind the honourable members of the League to pay up their subscriptions but our appeals and repeated reminders failed to achieve any result.

There is another matter of very great importance to which I invite your serious attention. In August 1928 when the publication of the Nehru Report created a great tumult in the community and there was a general unrest amongst the Mussalmans at the conclusions arrived at by the Nehru Committee, it was considered desireable to hold an All Parties Muslim Conference, consisting of all the Muslim organisations and people of different schools of thought, and shades of opinion, in order to demonstrate the unanimity of Muslim opinion, under extraordinary circumstances. Accordingly a grand meeting was held in this ancient city of Delhi on the 31st December 1928, under the Presidentship of His Highness the Agha Khan, who travelled all the way from England only for this purpose. This Conference

was no doubt a great success and fully achieved the object for which it was convened. But it was never intended that this Conference would assume a permanent footing and would become another Muslim political organisation parallel to the All India Muslim League. The existence of this parallel institution has devided our energies and caused a great harm to the All India Muslim League. The Mussalmans of India can hardly afford to run two parallel political organisations holding the same views and having the same creed. It is high time that we should come to a final decision on this question and decide as to which of the two institutions ought to servive. Personally I am not particular about any name, but the All India Muslim League has got a great history behind it, it was this institution which created political awakening amongst the Mussalmans of India and successfully fought their battles on the occasions of every political upheavel in the country. Its doors are open for the Mussalmans of every shade of opinion, and on its platform all sections of Mussalmans find a scope for the expression of their views. We must therefore decide once for all to keep alive one and one alone of two organisations and should lose no time in bringing about unity between the two.

Inspite of the great difficulties which we had to face the All India Muslim League functioned, as the mouth piece of the Mussalmans, on all important occasions during the year under report. Our last Annual Session was held at Allahabad under the Presidentship of that great Muslim philosopher and poet Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal and the Presidential Address which he delivered on that occasion has since become a historical document.

The great events during the current year which called for an attention on our part were the publication of the report of the last year's Round Table Conference, and the All India Mulim League lost no time in expressing its views and giving a proper lead to the Mussalmans.

During the current year we held 5 meetings of the Council at which urgent matters relating to the Muslim affairs were brought under review and important decisions were taken. Some of the resolutions passed at these Council meetings are reproduced as Appendix II.

A complaint has been made for some time that the rules of the All India Muslim League were out of date and needed alterations and amendments in order to bring them up-to-date. A committee was formed for this purpose and the draft of amendments made by the Committee will be placed before you for final sanction. I hope the amended rules will widen the scope of the All India Muslim League and afford larger opportunities to those who wish to take interest in the politcal movements of the country. to join our ranks.

I have already pointed out the monetary difficulties of the League and a Financial Statement, attached herewith as Appendix I, will give an idea of the most unsatisfactory condition of the institution in this direction. Had it not been for the timely generosity and patriotism of Their Holinesses Sardar Syedna Mulla Tahir Saifuddin, Spiritual Head of Boera Community, Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad Saheb, Spiritual Head of Ahmedia community, and the Hon. K. B. Mian Sir Mohamad Shafi the League would

have fallen into the ditch of bank-rupcy, we, therefore, owe a special debt of gratitude to their generosity for saving the institution at a critical juncture. Khan Saheb S. M. Abdullah, Joint Secretary of the League, also deserves our special thanks for the financial assistance which is always available to the League at the time of need. I have also to thank one other Joint Secretary, Mirza Ijaz Husain Sahib for his sincerety and devotion to the League.

Lastly I have again to express my high appreciation of the loyalty, self-sacrifice and devotion with which Mr. Shamsul Hasan, the Assistant Secretary of the League, has kept the flag flying. Had it not been for his firmness and perseverance the All India Muslim League would already have been a thing of the past.

I have now worked as the Secretary of the institution for one and a half year and I must repeat what I said in my last report that a more capable and more energetic person than myself was required to fill the office of the Secretary of the All India Muslim League, specially at this critical juncture in our political situation, and I am confident that before our present session is closed you will be able to elect a new Secretary who would infuse fresh life and activity in the institution.

Yours Sincerely
MOHAMAD YAKUB
Kt, M. L. A.
Honorary Secretary,

APPENDIX I.

Financial Statement of the All-India Muslim League for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931.

INCOME.

No.	Description.	1929. Rs.	a.	p.	1930. Rs.	a.	p.	1931 (upto 15th Dec.) Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Balance in hand.	124	15	6	23	4	9	-544	4	9
2.	By Subscription from members	1689	0	0	992	6	0	1194	13	0
3.	Donations	1070	0	0	1000	0	0	1200	0	0
4.	Miscellaneons	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3194	15	6	2015	10	9	1850	8	3
	Less Expenditure	3171	10	9	2559	15	6	2161	15	3
	Balance	23	4	9	-544	4	9	-311	7	0

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Description.	1929. Rs.	a.	p.	1930. Rs.	a.	p.	1931. (upto 15th Dec.) Rs.	a.	p
1	To Establishment	1152	0	0	1172	0	0	1117	0	0
2	„ House rents	470	4	0	470	4	0	437	4	0
3	„ Postage	157	3	0	184	8	0	191	13	3
4	„ Stationary	36	13	0	47	0	0	52	2	6
5	„ Cable & Telegram	5	13	0	34	14	0	40	13	0
6	„ printing	105	4	0	104	8	0	103	0	0
7	„ Newspapers	50	8	0	26	0	0	24	0	0
8	„ Meetings	1003	2	0	149	12	6	23	12	0
9	„ Travelling expenses	60	0	0	228	14	0	0	0	0
10	„ Electricity	95	10	3	61	8	0	59	8	0
11	„ Contingencies	35	1	6	80	11	0	112	10	6
	Total	3171	10	9	2559	15	6	2161	15	3

APPENDIX II.

Some of the Resolutions passed at the Council meetings of the All India Muslim League during the year 1931.

Council meeting 15th March 1931.

Resolution No. 1.

"The Council of the All India Muslim League places on record its sincere appreciation of the invaluable services of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the Muslim community in general and Muslim League in particular during the many years of his public life

Resolution No. 2.—

"The Council of the All India Muslim League is not prepared to agree to the proposal that "responsibility for the Government of India should be placed on the Legislatures, Central and Provincial, with such provision as may be necessary to guarantee during a period of transition, observances of certain obligation and te meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights" unless

(1) The Indian Muslims should have 33 1/3 percent of the total representation in the Federal Legislatures;

(2) The weightage at present exercised by the Muslim community in all the minority provinces be maintained, similar weightage being given to the Hindu community in Sind and the North-West Frontier Province;

(3) The small majorities in the Punjab and Bengal are in no way impaired."

Resolution No. 3.—

"The Council endorses the proposal embodied in para (3) of the Minorities Committee's Report that the Constitution must include declaration of fundamental rights safeguarding the cultural and religious life of the various communities and securing to every individual without distinction as to race, caste, creed or sex the free exercise of economic, social and civil rights.

"The Council further emphasises the necessity of including in the constitution sections for the enforcement of the fundamental rights in including a right of redress when they are violated

Resolution No. 4.—

"The Council of the All India Muslim League expresses its satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at the Round Table Conference that the British Government can not, with any chance of agreement, impose upon the communities, as electoral principle which in some feature or other would be met by the opposition. It was therefore plain that failing an agreement, separate electorates with all their drawbacks and defects would have to be retained as the basis of the electoral arrangements under the new Constitution."

Resolution No. 5.—

"The Council of the All India Muslim League approves of the decisions of the Round Table Conference that Noth-West Frontier Province should be constituted into a separate Governor's Province and expresses its regert that the constitution outlined at the Round Table

Conference for the five Settled Districts of the North-West Frontier Province fails short of the Muslim demand and does not give the same legislative and administrative machinery as proposed for other provinces of British India, and considers that this defect should be removed."

Resolution No. 6.—

"The Council of the All India Muslim League reiterates its demand made in Clause 1. of the resolution unanimously adopted at the All Parties Muslim Conference held at Delhi on January 1st, 1929, that in the new Constitution Residuary powers should rest in the provinces."

Resolution No. 7.—

"The Council of the All India Muslim League places on record its appreciation of the services of the Muslim delegation at the Round Table Conference, under the leadership of His Highness the Agha Khan, in-as-much as they made it absolutely clear that they could not consent finally to any constitution until the Hindu-Muslim question was settled, and that no constitution would work unless it embodied provisions which gave a sense of security to the Muslims and other minorities."

Resolution No. 8.—

"The Council of the All India Muslim League approves of the decision of the Round Table Conference that Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and constituted into a separate province, financial adjustments being so arranged as to make the Province self-supporting, giving it sufficient resources for development.

"The Council is further of opinion that the separation of Sind should take place before or simultaneously with the inauguration of the new Constitution."

Resolution No. 9

"The Council of the All India Muslim League entirely disapproves of the attitude adopted by the Simon Commission, the Government of India and the Round Table Conference, in not considering the question of Reforms for Baluchistan inspite of the repeated demands made by the League in respect of Baluchistan."

Council meeting 15th November 1931.

Resolution No. 1.

"The Council of the All India Muslim League fully approves of and appreciates the attitude taken up by H. H. the Agha Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Mohmmad Shafi and other Muslim members to the Round Table Conference, who enjoy its full confidence, as regards the Muslim demands and hopes they will show the same firmness and unanimity during the further stages of the Conference.

Resolution No. 2.

"The Council of the League welcomes the agreement arrived at, in London between the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference and delegates belonging to other minority communities, except the Sikhs and hopes that they will also succeed in their noble efforts to come to an honourable settlement with Congress".

Resolution No. 3.

"The Council of the League reaffirms its former resolutions, as regards the Muslim demands embodied in Mr. Jinnah's 14 points and the resolution

passed at the general Muslim Conference held at Delhi under the presidentship of H.H. the Agha Khan on the 31st of December 1929. The Council of the League is strongly of opinion that no Constitution framed for India would be workable and bring peace to the country unless it gaurantees the full protection of the Muslim rights and interests of minorities to their entire satisfaction".

Resolution No. 4.

"The Council of the League is of opinion that the question of reorganisation of the *Provinces* must be taken as a whole and not by piece-meal. *Moreover* the League urges that no redistribution of provinces would be acceptable to the Muslims which would result in reducing the Muslim majority in the existing provinces into a minority.

Resolution No. 5.

"The Council of the League expresses its deep disappointment at the Report of the Sind Finance Inquiry Committee and is strongly of opinion that by economy and by introducing a less expensive form of administration, it is possible to bring the financial position of the province to a satisfactory basis. The Council of the League again repeats its considered opinion that the separation of Sind from Bombay forms one of the most important Muslim demands of a fundamental character".

Resolution No. 6.

"The Council of the League views with great alarm and condemns the efforts which are being made to stop the introduction of Reforms in the N. W. F. Province on the same scale as in other parts of the country and wants

to make it quite clear that any differencial treatment of the N.W.F. Province is bound to create great upheaval on the Frontier frought with grave consequences. The Council further urges that the legislature in the N.W.F. Province should be entirely elected as the legislature of other provinces and that the Ministers be responsible to the legislature subject only to such control by the Governor as in other provinces."

Resolution No. 7.

"The Council of the League is greatly perturbed at the atrocities committed upon and the merciless massacre of the innocent Muslim men, women and children in Kashmir and Jammu State, and extends its heartfelt sympathy to the victims and the bereaved families. The Council of the League strongly urges upon H.H. the Mahraja of Kashmir and Jammu the necessity of taking strong and urgent measures to redress the grievances of the Muslim subjects who form more than 80 percent of the population of State and to punish the perpetrators of the atrocities. The Council further urges upon the Maharaja to ensure that State is administered in such a manner as to give to the Mussalmans their legitimate and adequate share in the administration of the State. The Council of the League condemns the communal colour which is being given to the Kashmir affair, and earnestly hopes that His Highness the Mahraja will not be influenced with the sinister propaganda carried on by the Hindu Mahasabha, which is bound to widen the gulf between His Highness and his Muslim subjects and therefore ultimately detrimental to the interests of His Highness and his State."

"The Council is alarmed at the news that prisoners in Kashmir and Jamun State are not given adequate

accommodation warm beddings, sufficient food and urges upon the authorities to take immediate steps to give them the same comforts as are given to prisoners of similar ranks in British India."

Resolution No. 8.

"The Council emphatically demands of the Government of India to publish Immediately the Report of the N. W. F. Crime Regulation Enquiry Committee and to remove forthwith the special repressive laws prevalent in that Province."

Resolution 1.

Council meeting 22nd Nov.

"The Council of the All India Muslim League views with great alarm the attitude of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, and some other members of the British Cabinet, towards the Muslim demands at the Round Table Conference and wants to make it clear that peace and tranquility in British India would be greatly imperilled if the Muslim claims are not fully conceded to and the British Cabinet succumbs to the misleading and extravagant claims of Mr. Gandhi, which will result in placing the Mussalmans and other minorities in India, at the mercy of an extremely aggressive and uncompromising majority."

Resolutions No. 2.

"In view of the fact that Lucknow pact was agreed to on the basis of the existance of an official block and also in view of the torritorial divisions then existing, the Council of the All India Muslim League is strongly of opinion that with the removal of official block from the legislatures, and proposed readjustment of provincial boundaries and introduction of provincial

autonomy, the conditions under which the pact was entered into do not exist, therefore provisions of the pact reducing the Muslim majority into a minority in the Puujab and Bengal can not be adhered to. Additional effective safeguards should be embodied in the Constitution in the terms of Muslim demands to satisfy the Muslims."

Resolution No. 3.

"The Council of the All India Muslim League strongly protests against the non-inclusion of any Mussalman in the Orisa Boundary Committee aud urges upon the Government the absolute necessity of appointing a Muslim Member on the Committee."

Council meeting 6th Dec:-

Resolution No. 1.

The Council of the All India Muslim League while fully endorsing the view of His Majesty's Government as announced by the Primier that "responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon the legislatures, Central and Provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to gaurantee, during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances and also with such gaurantees as are required by the minorities to protect their political liberties and rights", reiterates its considered opinion that responsibility can not be acceptable to the Mussalmans unless (1) Muslim representation in either chamber of the Federal legislature is not less than one third of the total strength of each chamber; (2) the representation of Muslims in the Legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal is in accordance with their proportion in the population of these provinces; (3) Sindh is forthwith separated from Bombay; (4) The weightage at

present enjoyed by the Muslims in provinces in which they aro in a minority is mantained, similar weightage being given to non-Muslims in provinces in which they are placed in a similar position.

Resolution No. 2.

That the Council of the All India Muslim League strongly urges upon the British and Indian Governments the necessity of proceeding with the utmost despatch to carry into effect the Primier's announcement regarding the N. W. F. Province and of placing it on the same footing as the other Governor's Provinces at the earliest possible date not later than April next.

Resolution No. 3.

That the Council of the All India Muslim League views with apprehension the provisional decision of His Majesty's Government announced by the Prime Minister that the introduction of full autonomy in provinces shall be deferred till the framing of an All India constitution, as this is likely to postpone for an indefinite period, the introduction of overdue reforms in the provinces. The Council of the League is therefore strongly of opinion that the introduction of full autonomy in the provinces should not depend upon the introduction of responsibility in the centre and that provinces should forthwith be invested with full autonomous powers.

Resolution No. 4.

That the Council of the All India Muslim league, while deploring the fact that Muslim demands and safeguards for Muslim rights and interests have not been conceded by the major commuuity, expresses its strong

dissatisfaction over the failure of the British Government to announce its decision concerning these demands and safeguards.

Resolution No. 5.

That the Council of the All India Muslim League while holding itself ready at all times to consider any offers or proposals that may be made by the majority community or any other community or communities regarding a communal settlement, is definitely of the opinion that the Muslims having already put forward every possible alternative which could form the basis of a settlement and every one of these offers having been rejected are not in a position to put forward any more proposals or offers.

Resolution No. 6.

That the Council of the All India Muslim League strongly urges the necessity of including in the Constitution a declaration of fundamental rights safeguarding the culture and religious rights and observances of the Mussalmans as well as other communities

Resolution No. 7.

That the Council of the All India Muslim League places on record its appreciation of the services rendered at the Round Table Conference by H. H. the Agha Khan Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Mian Mohammed Shafi and other Muslim delegates and congratulates them on their unanimity and solidiarity.

The All India Muslim League was established at Dacca on the 30th December 1906. Its Annual Sessions were held as follows:—

Ist Annual Session a Karachi in 1907

2nd Annual Session at Amritsar in 1908

3rd Annual Session at Delhi in 1909

4th Annual Session at Nagpure in 1910

5th Annual Session at Calcutta in 1911

6th Annual Session at Lucknow in 1912

7th Annual Session at Agra in 1913

8th Annual Session at Bombay in 1915

9th Annual Session at Lucknow in 1916

10th Annual Session at Calcutta in 1917

11th Annual Session at Delhi in 1918

12th Annual Session at Amritsar in 1919

13th Anuual Session at Nagpur in 1920

14th Annual Ssssion at Ahmadabad in 1921

15th Annual Session at Lucknow in 1923
at Lahore in 1924

16th Annual Session at Bombay in 1924

17th Annual Session at Aligarh in 1925

18th Annual Session at Delhi in 1926

19th Annual Scssion at Calcutta in 1927

20th Annual Session at Calcutta in 1928
at Delhi in 1929

21st Annual Session at Allahabad in 1930

22nd Annual Session at Delhi in 1931

Presidents of the Annual Sessions:—

1. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt.
2. Tha Hon'ble Sir Syed Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Mohammad Ali, K.B.K.C. I.E. Prince of Arcot
4. Syed Nabiullah Saheb, M.A. Bar-at Law
5. The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Khawaja Salimullah Bahadur K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
6. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Mohammad Shafi, C.I.E. Bar-at-Law,
7. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahmatullah Kt. C.I.E.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque, Bar-at-Law
9. The Hon,ble Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law
10. Maulana Mohammad Ali Saheb B. A. Oxen. (Owing to his absence the chair remained vacant)
11. The Hon'ble Mr. A.K. Fazlul Haque M.A.BL
12. Haziqul *Mulk Hakim* Ajmal Khan Saheb
13. Dr. M.A. Ansari
14. Maulana Hasrat Mohani Saheb
15. The Hon. Ghulam Mohammad Bhurgari at Lucknow *M.A.*Jinnah Esqr. at Lahore
16. The Hon. Syed Riza Ali
17. Sir Abdur Rahim K.C.S.I.
18. Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir K.T.B.A., Bar-at-Law
19. Moulvi Sir Mohammed Yakub Kt. M.L.A.
20. The Hon'ble Mahraja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Khan Bahadur of Mahmoodabad.
21. Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Bar-at-Law
22. Choudhari Zafarullah Khan Saheb, Bar-at-Law.

Presidents:—

1. His Highness Sir Sultan Mohammad Shah Agha Khan G.C.I.E. G.C.S.I. L.L.D. Chief of Bombay. 1907-1911
2. The Hon. Mahraja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. of Mahmoodabad. 1919-1918
3. M.A. Jinnah Esqur. Bar-at-Law, 1919-1930
4. The Hon. Sir Mian Mohammad Shafi 1931-

Honorary Secretaries:—

1. Nawab Viqarul Mulk Bahadur and Nawab Mohsinul Mulk Bahadur 1906-1907
2. Nawab Viqarul Mulk Bahadur 1907-1908
3. Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami M.D. I.M.S. 1908-1910
4. Moulvi Mohammad Aziz Mirza Saheb 1910-1912
5. The Hon. Justice Syed Wazir Hasan 1912-1918
6. Moulvi Syed Zahur Ahmad Saheb, Advocate. 1919-1926
7. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Bar-at Law, 1926-1929
8. Moulvi Sir Mohammad Yaqub Kt. M.L.A. 1930-